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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS is not getting along very fast. Much has been proposed and little is done as yet. The passage by the Senate of the funding bill which once was Mr. SHERMAN'S, is the only important step taken as yet. Mr. HEWITT has proposed an important bill for the settlement of disputed questions growing out of the election of Presidents, by the judiciary; but Mr. HEWITT'S record in 1876 does not give him much authority with his own party in this matter. The House Committee on Agriculture has prepared a bill creating a department of agriculture, and giving its head a seat in the Senate. It is a pity that they did not confer with the Committee on Commerce, and report jointly a bill for a secretary of commerce and industry, as well as a secretary of agriculture. It may not be too late to amend the measure into this completeness.

The three committees on commerce, post-offices and naval affairs have devised jointly a bill for an efficient mail subsidy to American iron steamships. The amount to be appropriated is distributed to the ports in three sections of our coast, and is to be divided among all owners of American-built and owned vessels making ocean voyages to foreign ports. We see no reason to doubt that the measure will pass this session, with the joint support of three important committees and the general demand for some action for the creation of a mercantile marine. But, of course, the Free Traders are indignant,—shocked, indeed, as though they never had heard of such a thing. *The Times* of New York speaks of it as a bill for the benefit of "the one builder of American iron and steel ships." There are four such ship-builders on the Delaware, besides Mr. WEBB on the Hudson; and once there is a demand for such vessels there will be ship-yards enough for a vigorous competition. *The Times* of Chicago denounces all such subsidies, and then supports the proposal that the nation shall buy and keep open at public expense the Erie canal, so as to keep down railroad freights. Any subsidy is lawful which benefits Chicago, and no other.

THE debate on the Arrears of Pensions Law has taken up more of the time of the Senate than is demanded by the importance of any proposition actually before that body. A great many gentlemen are very anxious to vindicate the principles of the measure, while few or none of them are ready to propose such legislation as will enable the Pensions Bureau to put a stop to the frauds by which millions are stolen, under that law, from the Treasury. The most zealous for the law, curiously enough, are the representatives of the South. Some of them are quite effusive in the expression of their anxiety that the Union soldier shall get his full due from the Government. On the principle, "God knows which was right," of which we heard so much two years ago, we should expect the introduction of a measure to extend the same privilege to the soldiers of the Southern Confederacy. Indeed, if we are not much mistaken, there is a bill on its course to enactment which would be a solid contribution to that object. We mean that to pension every surviving soldier of the Mexican War. As everybody knows, that was the South's war. We cannot say that the majority of the soldiers who served in it were from the Southern States; but the majority of those to whom its passage would be an object are in that section. They have no especial claim to national consideration. They formed the very class which was most active in 1860 for the promotion of secession. To pension the soldiers of that war, would, of course be giving a large sum to Northern survivors who are not asking for anything, either directly or through their representatives; but it would be chiefly important as giving a claim on the Treasury to a great body of colonels, majors and high privates south of Mason and Dixon's line. We always have urged a generous policy in dealing with the South. But we think

it should take the shape of grants for education and internal improvements, to build up the interests of the Southern Commonwealths, and that it should not be expended in pensioning off people who were not disabled in the Government's service and who ought to earn their own living without any such pauperizing gifts as this. It is, besides, quite useless to pass any such measure while Mr. ARTHUR is in the executive chair. The terms in which he has alluded to Mr. HAYES'S signature of the Arrears of Pensions Law show that he has no intention to add to the burdens of the country by enlarging the appropriations for this purpose. For that law something might be said, as it provided only for the disabled and bereaved. The Mexican War Pensions Bill proposes to include men of sound frame, robust health, and even of considerable wealth, among the beneficiaries of the national treasury.

THE bill for a commission to revise the tariff has not yet made its way through the Senate. We give elsewhere our reasons for believing that it ought to be conformed to the House bill by omitting all reference to the internal revenue duties. On its passage, the bill has called forth several speeches on the general issue, none of which are quite relative to the principles of the measure. By far the best was that by Mr. FRYE, who freshened up some venerable facts in the minds of his hearers. Mr. VANCE'S effort in reply was of the usual vague and declamatory character. Mr. VANCE is just the man for a Free Trade speech. He represents a poor, unambitious, undeveloped constituency, whose water-power falls idly over the rocks of the old North State, and whose people have none of the industrial convictions and habits which are in harmony with the protective policy. If Mr. VANCE were to spend in advocating manufactures a little of the energy he has wasted in his gallant but fruitless struggle with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, he would soon make his people independent of the great lines of traffic, by developing the interchange of services and commodities at home. He would also ward off the danger which threatens his own party in the impending alliance of white with colored ignorance and recklessness. The people of North Carolina have one great need,—the diversified industry which would set idle hands at work and increase the comforts and the social ambitions. It is leaders like Mr. VANCE who teach them that manufactures are a Northern affair, that the tariff gives them no advantages, and that their first interest is not the development of their own centres of industrial circulation, but the removal of restrictions on foreign commerce. Let Mr. VANCE read Mr. CAREY'S "Manual of Social Science," and see what it will teach him about the needs of the State he represents. He may skip a good deal, and yet get the good of it. We mention this book because we know another North Carolinian who read it during a visit to the North, and who went back to his State full of the ideas it teems with. He talked manufactures, and nothing else, to his neighbors, until he got them to try what they could do. The cotton factory they started made a moral revolution in his neighborhood. It found work for the idle, a market for food, a home and cheap supply of the most useful textiles. North Carolina has been gaining something in this matter; but her sister States in the South are going ahead of her.

Mr. FRYE dwelt, very properly and truthfully, upon the Free Trade policy as a compliance with British ideas for British benefit, and showed the absurdity of an Irishman in America giving his support to that policy. So multitudes of the Irish in America are beginning to see. More Irishmen voted with the Republican party when Mr. GARFIELD was elected, than ever before; and, if the Republican leaders will bestir themselves, they can secure fully half the Irish vote in 1884. How closely home Mr. FRYE hit may be seen by the anxiety he has caused the

worthy Mr. JOHN KELLY, the Tammany leader. Mr. KELLY does not want the Irish to understand that Free Trade helps England, and Protection is in her way. He even tries to turn the force of the argument by pointing to the decline of our shipping as a great gain to England and as a result of the Protectionist policy. Mr. KELLY is as good a logician here as is Mr. DAVID A. WELLS; but neither of them is very remarkable. Our shipping began its decline in 1855, when Mr. KELLY's friend, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, secured the cessation of the policy of protection, under which it was growing into a vigor worthy of the nation. Since 1855, we have applied nothing but Free Trade principles to our merchant marine, save in the coasting trade. Now, a Republican President proposes to apply to it the protection which has been granted to other industries, and a Republican Congress is about to carry his suggestion into effect. By 1884, Mr. KELLY and his Irish friends will be able to see this point also.

Meanwhile, we may suggest that those Republicans are working into Mr. KELLY's hands who oppose the reasonable resolution of inquiry in regard to American citizens in Irish prisons, which is now before the House. If they will look back to the conduct of our Government with regard to the Hungarian fugitives thirty years ago, they will find precedent enough for an amicable interposition in the present case. An American domicile should be enough to secure any man against such arbitrary arrest and detention as is now practiced in Ireland, to say nothing of the service rendered by Mr. BOYNTON in our navy during the late war.

THE decision of the United States Circuit Court nullifies the arrangement by which New York levies a tax on immigrants into her port, and thus deprives her commissioners of emigration of the means of carrying on their work. That Castle Garden should be shut, and the shoals of immigrants left to the mercy of swindlers and pimps, no thinking man will seriously propose. It now remains to be decided whether the nation will bear the cost, or will throw the burden on the State. There is something to be said on both sides. Immigration is a source of considerable gain to the City of New York. Yet it is hardly of sufficient advantage to make up for this outlay. Many of these people are very poor. Many of them are hurried Westward by employment agencies, as fast as they land. It is not unusual to find men laboring on Minnesota farms, who, ten days previously, were in the steerage of a Cunarder. On the whole, the balance of justice is in favor of national action. But the nation can act without expense. Let Congress take charge of Castle Garden, re-appointing the State's commissioners as its own, and re-enacting the tax which its Courts have declared invalid when enacted by the State.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR's appointments command public attention. Whatever may have been imagined, at one time or another, concerning his "policy" in the selection of subordinates, it is very plain that there has been no other reality than a steadily forward movement in one direction,—the "Stalwart march" which was described in a Washington letter to THE AMERICAN in its first issue of the present year. It may be said very truly that this march has not been made rapidly; if it be any consolation to know that the Administration, though its front has been turned away, still holds with a part of its rear-guard the positions which President GARFIELD had occupied, this may be set down to that account. But, none the less, the movement, though slow, is steady. The appointments made have one uniform character. However polite the President may be to those who do not wear the Stalwart uniform, and however long he may seem to linger in conversation with those who had encamped where the GARFIELD standard was planted, it is perfectly evident that his substantial recognition is given, and has been, to one wing of the Republican party. In Pennsylvania, he has recently named as a collector of internal revenue one of the "306" GRANT delegates; he has removed from the position of consul at Rio de Janeiro one of the oldest and most experienced members of the consular service,—an appointee, in the beginning, of President LINCOLN,—and filled the place with one recommended by Senator CAMERON; and he has nominated to the Senate, for Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, not the gentleman whom President GARFIELD had named for the place, (which has been vacant for nearly a year,) but the editor of the one staunch

Stalwart organ of Philadelphia, whose appointment Senator CAMERON has steadily and earnestly insisted upon. This last instance is perhaps the most notable; it was urged upon the President that he should nominate General GARFIELD's choice for the place,—a man in every way competent for it, and who had the endorsement, both of the mercantile and the reform political elements of the city. But General ARTHUR, following a road entirely different in direction, has selected a most pronounced and conspicuous Stalwart, recognizing in him the claims of his wing of the Republican party as superior to those which were represented by the GARFIELD appointment.

OUTSIDE of Pennsylvania, there are other appointments of the same sort. Mr. JOHN C. NEW, who becomes Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was one of those Indiana delegates to Chicago who, in antagonism to the general feeling of the Republicans of his State, insisted upon aiding in the scheme to again nominate General GRANT, and who stood in with the three hundred and five other delegates who were devoted to that work. Mr. NEW goes to a very important place; for Judge FOLGER, not familiar, of course, with every operation of his great department, must confide to his assistant the direct charge of many details, and it is well known to those who have recently had business with the Treasury, that the in-coming of an assistant secretary has been anxiously awaited. Mr. NEW is, in some respects, a capable man for the place; but his appointment is all of a piece, politically, with the others that we have had. It is another office coupled with another of the bronze medals.

THE next Presidential election is not so far off but that candidates are thinking of it. Yet the Democracy of the West and of New York seem to be getting ready for it chiefly by stirring up bitterness between the factions of their own party. In New York, Mr. TILDEN is still in the field, in spite of his great age and his paralysis. But it certainly would be madness for the Democratic party to put in nomination a man whose defeat in his own pivotal State would be a foregone conclusion. In Ohio, the election of 1881, and in Indiana that of 1880, have left a remarkable harvest of bitter feelings. Charges of treachery and unfaithfulness abound, and the proverbial solidity of the Democracy has given place to an angry contention of disappointed fragments over the responsibilities of defeat. The truth is that hope deferred makes the temper sour as well as the heart sick; and the morale of the Democracy threatens to give way under the continuance of a series of defeats. We see no end to this, except through the party undergoing such a regeneration as will entitle it to win a few victories. The first step to that must be the hearty acceptance of such accomplished facts as negro equality, national sovereignty, and the protective policy. With these points fairly in its rear, the party might be of great service in taking up questions still open for settlement, such as the control of the railroads by Congress, Civil Service Reform, the reform of our banking system in the interests of the poorer sections and the poorer classes of the country, the development of local self-government, the establishment of an adequate system of municipal government for our cities, and other great measures which are quite in the line of the ideas on which the Democratic party acted in its best days.

THE deadlock in the organization of the New York Legislature, which has lasted since the beginning of the session, early in January, has been ended, the Tammany members in the House having united last week with the other Democrats there to elect a Speaker, and on Wednesday with the Republicans to elect a Clerk; while in the Senate the same element aided the Republicans on Wednesday to pass a resolution authorizing Lieutenant-Governor HOSKINS (who is, by the Constitution, the regular presiding officer,) to appoint the standing committees. The net result of this, it appears, is that the Tammany members did less for their party associates than for their opponents, this being, however, partially, if not entirely, explained by their disappointment in not receiving at the hands of the Speaker of the House the committee favors which they had expected. All through, this has been simply a Tammany strike for political and personal spoils. How much has been promised the strikers for the votes by which they ended the dead-lock, will be better known by subsequent developments.

THE city, borough and township elections of Pennsylvania will take place on Tuesday next, the 21st instant, the "third Tuesday of February," in the language of the State Constitution. None of them are of extraordinary importance this year, outside of Philadelphia; but in this city the earnestness with which the canvass for members of the City Councils is being conducted marks a most unusual public interest in the composition of these bodies. It is at last perceived that however important the incumbency of the various executive positions of the municipality may be, the citadel of control lies in the legislative branch of its government. The Councils have great powers, and all the "bosses" and all the "rings" concentrate there. No reform in the Gas Trust, in the passenger railways, in the Board of Guardians of the Poor, or, in fact, in any direction, can be fully effected without the emphatic and cordial support of Councils. The contest now made is the most earnest and energetic one for many years, thanks to the Committee of One Hundred, and it will be surprising if it does not result in a substantial change in the composition of both branches. The citizens of Philadelphia have become familiar, in the last three or four years, with the duties and methods of a free suffrage, and they are more disposed now than ever to exercise their rights intelligently and courageously. In the election of their local officers, the majority demand that capable and honest men shall be chosen, and that the distractions which party feeling is continually employed to produce in such elections shall not now be permitted to arise. Municipal government is not of nature partisan; the organization of parties is upon the line of national politics, and does not of right reach down to the business management of lamps, police, sewers, and street-cleaning.

ONE good result comes out of the coalition movement in Virginia. This is the abolition of the recently revived whipping system. The bill to abolish it passed the Senate last week by an overwhelming vote, and may be a law by the time this reaches the eye of the reader. The re-establishment of the system, three or four years ago, was one of those acts which go far to impose upon their doers the name of "Bourbons." It was uncalled for, except as an effort to revive the plantation methods. The whip, it was conceived, was needful as a means of controlling the colored people, and it was intended, in the Virginia instance, as in that of Delaware, that its use should particularly, if not exclusively, fall upon them. The repeal of the law is, therefore, satisfactory, not only as evidence of greater intelligence in penal methods,—for it is perfectly established, and long has been, that whipping is one of the worst of them,—but also as showing that the Virginia people are not controlled by the political narrowness of "Bourbonism." So far, the suggestion of rebuilding the whipping-posts, though made somewhat persistently by Mr. HENRY BERGH and other curiously one-sided philanthropists, has taken no root, and this speedy reversal of the action which Virginia had taken encourages the expectation that we are not to have any tide of reaction on the subject. Having once gotten rid of the rack and thumb-screw, the pillory and post, the stocks and ducking-stool, we are not going to return to them,—in this age, at least.

IOWA seems likely to follow the example of Kansas in the matter of enacting Prohibition by a Constitutional amendment. This is not strange, as Iowa is competing for just the class of settlers which will be attracted to Kansas by the existence of such a law. There are many good people who will prefer such a State to any other, and they are, on the whole, a better class of citizens than those who would be repelled by the existence of Prohibition. It would be pleasant to believe that intemperance is an evil so shallow that it can be overcome by legislation of any kind. But we do not share this belief. Intemperance is too deeply rooted to be exterminated in this way, and prohibition of alcoholic drinks necessarily leads to two bad results. It brings a large percentage of the community into evasions of the law, and thus weakens the general respect for the authority of the State. It forces a smaller percentage from the use of alcoholic stimulants to the use of more degrading and mischievous substances.

THE highest legal tribunal of Tennessee has declared the law for funding the State debt at par, at three per cent., to be unconstitutional in so far as it provides for coupons on the new bonds and requires the

State to accept them forever in the payment of taxes. It is to be hoped that the judges, as has been moved by the State's attorneys, will put their decision into such a shape as will sustain the rest of the law and authorize the issue of bonds without tax-paying coupons. The vote to secure this measure of justice to the creditors of the State was secured only after a prolonged contest and by a narrow majority. Its opponents never have acquiesced in it. If it has to be re-enacted, there will be a revival of the struggle between the more and less honest people of the State; and the result is quite uncertain.

OUR neglect of Alaska is leading to some very serious consequences. One is the outbreak of the witchcraft superstition, which has cost many innocent lives. Our aboriginal tribes are always liable to paroxysms of this kind. The presence of Russian officials among the people restrained the Alaskans before annexation. At present, the only influence in this direction is the presence of three or four Presbyterian missionaries, mostly women, who are doing all that is done to civilize and Americanize these wards of the nation. The only permanent representative of national authority is a custom-house agent. Sometimes he is supplemented by the presence of a war vessel, whose captain discharges all the functions of civil rule at his own risk. All that we have done for Alaska is to give over her seal-fisheries to the monopoly of an American company. This company is exterminating these animals with great rapidity, and with utter disregard of the fact that thousands of the natives depend upon seal-meat for their subsistence. As a consequence, there have been frightful scenes of famine and suffering in the districts thus desolated. We read of Indian women killing their children to save them from the worse pains of death by hunger. Of course, this monopoly company is much opposed to the establishment of territorial government. But everybody else—missionaries, American settlers, Indians, Esquimaux, Aleuts, and our British neighbors,—unite in urging it. The bill now before Congress proposes the simplest and cheapest government possible. It ought to be passed at once, or the Territory given over to the Dominion of Canada.

THE board of advisory commissioners which is first to hear, and finally to advise, in the matter of the trunk-line railroad disputes, contains three very prominent men. Ex-Senator THURMAN of Ohio is known as a veteran of Congress, and one of the staunchest advocates of that still unrealized equity, the claim of the Government on the Pacific railroads; ex-Minister WASHBURNE of Illinois is quite as well known, and, like Judge THURMAN, has never been especially a favorite of the corporations; the third member of the board, Judge COOLEY of Michigan, is the Dean of the Law School of the University of Michigan, one of the Supreme Court Judges of his State, and a distinguished writer and lecturer upon legal subjects. If any definite result is really expected by the railroad companies to come out of this proceeding, it cannot be denied that they have chosen a very able, and, so far as public knowledge goes, a very fair, tribunal for the consideration of their case. If the submission of it were complete, and the board had full powers to decide finally, the case would be stronger, of course; but, even though their functions are only advisory, it is still very strong. The commission met at New York on Monday, and organized by the election of Judge THURMAN as chairman, after which it was announced that hearings of interested New York parties would be held in that city on March 6th and the succeeding days of that week, and other hearings in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the parties concerned in those cities, beginning March 13th and March 20th. Mr. FINK, the commissioner of the railroad "pool" interests, will be apparently the marshal of the new tribunal. With a bench less strong, perhaps he would take a more controlling position.

THE great question, after all, upon which the commission must pass, and concerning which it is expected to advise, is that of the "differential rates." Upon this rock the companies split, and to all outward appearances it remains the one serious obstacle to a composition of their dispute. If Mr. VANDERBILT will consent that those railroads which have the shorter distances to carry grain shall charge a lower rate, or if Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. GARRETT will agree to make the price over a short road at the same figure as over a long one, then a conclusion can

soon be reached. But both the just-named gentlemen have declared that they will not concede this point. The question has come to involve the interests, not only of four great railroads, but of at least three great cities, and New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are all deeply concerned in the outcome of the advisory board's deliberations. Plainly and simply stated, they are to pass upon this question: "In the carriage of grain from Chicago to the seaboard cities, shall a uniform charge be made, regardless of the distance it is carried, or shall the rate be according to the length of the line carrying it?" Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. GARRETT, with lines to the sea shorter than that of Mr. VANDERBILT, (and of his present ally, the Erie road,) answer that the charge should be "differenced,"—that it should be made proportionate to the length of the haul. But to this the answer is made that to do so is to put wheat on shipboard at Philadelphia and Baltimore more cheaply than at New York, nature having placed those cities nearer to the harvest-fields whose granaries are at Chicago. This—to New York,—seems a serious—nay, a distressing,—consequence of differential rates; but certainly nobody can say that it is not natural and reasonable for a shorter haul to have a lower rate. It may be that length of road is not the only circumstance to be considered, that grades and other engineering features must be taken into account. This, it may be presumed, it is part of the commission's duty to decide.

A BREAK has occurred in the American markets for raw products, and prices of breadstuffs, cotton and provisions are much lower than at the beginning of the month. The simple fact that we were losing the foreign markets, and leaving them open to other sellers,—particularly of grain,—at last broke the back of the artificially high prices that have for months prevailed here. On the 31st of January, No. 2 red wheat quoted at New York at \$1.45 $\frac{3}{4}$ per bushel; on Wednesday of this week, the 15th instant, the same quoted there at \$1.32 $\frac{3}{4}$. Corn showed, between the same dates, a decline from 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$, and cotton has declined one-half and three-fourths of a cent a pound. These breaks have been attended with excitement in trade circles, though chiefly among the groups of speculators, and within the last ten days numerous failures of "operators" and brokers have been announced. In Chicago, on Tuesday and Wednesday,—the latest date to which this paragraph refers,—the situation approached a "panic" on 'change, the sales of grain and produce being enormous. All this movement is in the direction, of course, of accommodating American prices of raw products to those prevailing in Liverpool and London,—an accommodation which, for the advantage of the country, should have been made months ago, and which would have been, no doubt, if the prosperous condition of our farmers and the abundance of money available for speculation had not combined to maintain prices at a point above the views of foreign buyers, and above what other countries, especially Russia, were willing to accept. Even now, it is possible that our grain exports may not immediately increase, both because the farmers, with prices so much lower, may be indifferent, and so hold back the grain in their hands, and because the Russian merchants may still undersell us at Liverpool. A war now between Russia and Austria (threatened by the insurrection and intrigues in Herzegovina, and the eagerness of the Russian-war party,) might change the face of affairs very much by checking, and perhaps blocking, the grain trade from Southern Russia to Liverpool, and so giving us again the rule of that market. This is a contingency to be watched. It may have a very great "bull" importance.

It looks as though Mr. GLADSTONE had encountered a very serious difficulty in the growing opposition to his proposals for the suppression of obstruction in the House of Commons. Not only the whole body of Tories and Home Rulers is massed against him, but there are significant indications of a revolt in the ranks of the Liberals themselves. After the last election, Mr. GLADSTONE had but fifty-one of a clear majority over both parties. Since that time, he has lost one (by election,) after another, until a defection of less than twenty members would be fatal. It is already certain that six Liberals mean to vote against the Prime Minister; and, with the powerful influence of *The Times* against him, the chances of a defeat are by no means remote. In case of a defeat, there will be a dissolution of Parliament and a new

election. A measure announced in the Queen's speech as a considerable part of the business of the session cannot be abandoned to a defeat by an English Ministry. The Ministry, after its defeat, must either resign or dissolve. *The Daily News*, while hoping against defeat, predicts a dissolution in case it occurs, but says that the Ministry will first carry measures for the reform of the county constituencies by substituting household suffrage for suffrage based on a property qualification. But it is just possible that after a defeat the Ministry will not be allowed to carry any such measures. The extension of the suffrage in the counties will meet with more than the solid resistance of the Tories. The Whig land-owners in the House will not relish a plan for conferring the suffrage upon the farm-laborers. They never have acquiesced in this reform; if they had, it would have been carried before this. And, even if the bill should pass the Commons by the help of the Land League party, the Lords will put an effectual veto on it. They will have no fear of a Ministry defeated on a great measure and about to dissolve.

WHEN the Earl of BEACONSFIELD dissolved Parliament, we were among the very few who at once predicted his defeat and Mr. GLADSTONE's triumph. We now predict with equal confidence Mr. GLADSTONE's defeat in case of a dissolution. Lord BEACONSFIELD fell by the Irish vote in the English boroughs. He consolidated that vote against himself by the insolent manifesto addressed to the Irish viceroy on the eve of the dissolution. But the passionate spasm of anger thus excited is as nothing to the deep and lasting bitterness which the same people feel toward the two statesmen who threw their leaders into prison, broke up the Land League, and suppressed the Nationalist newspapers. Mr. GLADSTONE has risked more for Ireland, and accomplished more, than any other English statesman. But he has managed to do it in such an ungracious way that he and Mr. FORSTER are hated as CASTLEREAGH and PEEL never were.

On the other hand, he has just managed to excite anew the fears of those who think he will do anything the Irish insist on having done. He has met the Irish demand for home rule by the answer that it is an impractical proposal, since the Irish themselves are not able to draw the line between what they would leave to the imperial parliament in London and what they would claim for the national parliament in Dublin. It is not an unfair inference that, if that line were drawn for him, Mr. GLADSTONE would take the proposal into consideration. This small concession looks very terrible to English eyes. The maintenance of the union with Ireland has to Englishmen the importance of a first principle. They are obliged to treat it as such; for they know that it rests on no principle capable of any rational vindication. It was effected by fraud, and has been maintained by force. It has conferred no tangible benefit on either country, and has only deepened their mutual dislike into an inveterate hatred. So far from keeping Ireland from giving help or comfort to England's Continental enemies, it has made the island the first hope of those enemies. If the English dared to apply to Ireland the principles they in 1859-70 applied to Italy, they would loose her and let her go. So they take it for granted that the question, for some mysterious and quite unspeakable reason, is not open to discussion. When they find the Prime Minister hinting even vaguely at the terms on which he might discuss even a partial repeal of the Union, they feel as might a synod of divines on hearing one of their number suggest that under some circumstances he might favor a repeal of the Commandments.

THE authors of the cable dispatches often burden our newspapers with matters of no earthly importance, and even with statements which every well-informed person knows to be falsehoods or blunders. But they could not spare a line to tell us of the death of Professor THOMAS E. CLIFFE LESLIE, the eminent political economist. Professor LESLIE was one of the most fruitful of modern writers in his department. His books were not numerous, but they were rich in information and valuable for their conclusions. Mr. MILL once said that he never learned anything from reading Professor CAIRNES's books, but never read one of Professor LESLIE's without learning a great deal. He had no sympathy with the political economy which assured the world that it was not *avide des faits*. He was hungry for facts. He abandoned the *à priori* method

of investigation, to adopt the historical; and sometimes he had a quiet laugh at the firmness with which American disciples of the English schools clung to the old method, when the English economists themselves had become timorous as to its use. He lived through an era of great changes in his science. He witnessed the cessation of prophecies and the silence of tongues which had been among the loudest. He rendered great service in the discussion of the land question and the advocacy of peasant proprietorship. But we fail to see that he reached any solid ground of scientific method or result. His books are great contributions to the work yet to be done, but only as materials for more scientific workmen.

Personally, Mr. LESLIE was a man of great kindliness and courtesy. He never wounded the feelings of an antagonist. As professor in Queen's College in Belfast, and as economic editor of *The Academy* in London, he exerted a wide and beneficial influence which will long outlive him.

Mr. EDWARD FREEMAN, who is now lecturing in this city at Association Hall on Wednesday and Friday evenings, writes a very good and very characteristic letter to *The Evening Post* on the subject of the insurrection in Bosnia and Southern Dalmatia. We say a very characteristic letter, for the excellent author's idiosyncrasies peep out through his just indignation. Next to its petty tyranny, he finds hateful in the HAPSBURGS that they confuse the minds of mankind as to the true sense of the word "emperor." And his hatred of the Turk appears rather more as a first principle of thought and feeling than is possible to those who did not share in the war upon English Jingoism, in which Mr. FREEMAN bore so honorable a part. The letter shows that the present insurrection is the result of gross breach of faith towards the Dalmatians, in forcing them into the Austrian *landwehr*, when they were promised exemption from such service at the time of their annexation to Austria; also, that in 1869 they offered a successful resistance to this very encroachment, in a spurt of war which Austria kept from the knowledge of the most of mankind. At present, their prospect of success is distinctly reduced by the European recognition given to Montenegro, as its prince no longer can come to their assistance. But, as Mr. FREEMAN reminds us, while more promising wars for liberty have failed, less promising have succeeded. Mr. FREEMAN very properly warns Americans against the Vienna telegrams as unworthy of confidence. Observant Americans have seen already that Vienna telegraphs little else than lies about the Slavs.

If the news be authentic that the Pan-Slavists of Russia have taken up the cause of the insurgents, and that General SKOBELEFF has started for Bosnia, then the prospects of insurgent success are distinctly better. The Pan-Slavists are the moving power in Russia at present, and they never have acquiesced in the absorption of Bosnia and Herzegovina into Austria-Hungary. This uprising may result in the reopening of the whole Eastern question.

MEANWHILE, the Eastern question is reopening itself in a new quarter. The Arabs are tired of their long subjection to a caliph and sultan of Turanian race. They want to restore the old Saracenic caliphate at Medina, where ABU-BEKER, OMAR and OTHMAN held rule in the years which followed the Prophet's death. A movement to this end at Mecca was suppressed promptly. But now all Eastern Arabia seems to be in arms, and there is no reason to expect that the Turk will be able to cope with the uprising. His one advantage is that the Arabs are divided by sectarian lines. The Wahabees of the interior, although much reduced in fortune, will not co-operate with Moslems less rigid than themselves.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY IN CONGRESS.

It generally has been regarded as a point of political morality that a legislative body elected to carry out any policy shall not be either asked or expected to adopt the opposite. It is not possible in popular elections to have a distinct decision on all points of public policy. A large margin of discretion must be left to the representatives of the people. But, when a question has been brought distinctly before the voters, when it has excited a high degree of feeling, and when the election has been found to turn upon

it, no honest legislator and no honest man regards it as still an open question. On points of detail, both criticism and opposition are still legitimate. But on the principle itself the highest tribunal has spoken. The only appeal is from the people badly informed to the people better informed at the next election.

The election of November, 1880, turned upon the tariff question in this country more than upon any other. In the latter part of the campaign, this issue eclipsed every other. Mr. GARFIELD, after much deliberation, elected to have it so. He was elected on a platform which came into collision with that adopted at Cincinnati more directly at this point than at any other. It was the only great issue on which there was a distinction between the parties clear enough for a struggle of principles, and not merely of men. Those Republican papers which preferred Free Trade to Protection, kept silence as to their preferences during these months of struggle. Free Trade Republicans, who would not keep silence, went over, like Professor SUMNER, to the Democratic party. Democratic converts, like Mr. DAVID A. WELLS and Mr. J. S. MOORE, strove to break the force of the tide of Protectionist feeling against the Democracy by attempts to show that a "tariff for revenue only" did not involve the abandonment of Protection. Mr. HANCOCK seconded their efforts by some well-meant explanations which merely showed that he had no comprehension of the question. When the fight was over, and the smoke cleared away, there was a general admission that a "tariff for revenue only" had done the business. Free Trade papers made the admission, while Protectionist papers exulted in it. Some who would not say it editorially, allowed trusted and regular correspondents on their staff to say it for them.

Yet, when the Congress elected in this outbreak of Protectionist feeling begins its sessions, the Free Traders at once assume that it meets to do their behests. They scold because Mr. KEIFER does not give them a committee of ways and means made up of New York importers. They scold because the Protectionists ask a hearing for their views as to the best means of revising the tariff, and when they speak of a revision in the interests of Protection. They seem to take it for granted that Congress meets to destroy the tariff by piecemeal legislation, and that any attempt to equalize the duties on iron to the point meant to be covered in the original law is a public outrage on the American people. Their papers opened the assault by insincere talk about "extreme Protectionists," as though they were ready to fraternize with moderate or any other sort of Protectionists. Gathering confidence from their own sonorous verbosity, they go on to abuse any and every kind of Protectionists, and to publish statements anent our national policy which in October of 1880 they hardly would have dared to print as advertisements. It is taken for granted that when the people voted down a "tariff for revenue only" they meant nothing; that the duties on imported goods are to be minimized as fast as possible, while the taxes on native products are to be retained; and that the chief end of national policy is to get rid of the principles which the voters of the country have sanctioned.

This line of action we have already characterized as immoral. It implies and demands an utter want of good faith in the nation's representatives. It is no less silly than immoral. It is quite true that constant and imprudent agitation often has its effect on the management of affairs. Even a tallow candle may be shot through a deal board, if there be gunpowder behind it. But we never have heard of its being shot through a steel plate. The sublimest impudence is of no avail when it undertakes to override intelligent men's ideas as to their own interests. These writers and speakers seem to assume that the Protectionists of this country are a set of innocents who have learned nothing from their betrayal in 1835 and in 1844; that they are to be beaten once more from their vantage-ground, after ascertaining that they have the public opinion of the

country on their side. Not less insolent, but equally false, is the assumption that the representatives of the protected industries are incapable of acting together in this matter. It is taken for granted that they are not only selfish, but short-sighted in their selfishness,—that the maker of iron will not fight for the grower and the spinner of wool, and *vice versa*. It was upon this assumption that the plans of some years ago for the piecemeal destruction of the tariff were based. Years of repulse have not yet convinced our antagonists of their mistake. They still are on the look-out for a break in the Protectionist ranks, and seek to that end to show that every duty that can be imposed will injure directly as many industries as it helps. Here and there, they light upon a manufacturer who thinks he could do better without a protective tariff. There always have been such. Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON is the finest specimen of the class. But one swallow does not make a summer, nor does the outcry of some one iron-maker against the McKinley Bill show that the iron and steel-makers of Pennsylvania are going to fall out about the duties on the two materials. Our un-friends may rest assured that they have settled or will settle their differences "wi' steekit duirs," before they come before Congress to ask changes in the revenue laws.

In the absence of substantial gains in this Congress, the Free Traders naturally are inclined to make the most of small matters. Thus, the refusal of the House Committee of Ways and Means to submit the subject of the internal revenue duties to the proposed commission on tariff revision, is hailed as a defeat for the "High Protectionists." We are not aware that any Protectionists, high or low, ever asked that this subject be laid before that commission for its consideration. The agitation for the repeal of the internal revenue duties was begun in THE AMERICAN. When did we propose to have it done in this fashion? The Protectionists repeatedly urged the passage of the bill for a tariff commission. When did they propose that the matter of internal revenue should be left to it? It was Mr. MORRILL's personal judgment of the fitness that they be associated, that led to their appearance together in the bill as reported to the Senate. It is the general opinion of Protectionists that they should be kept separate. They do not wish to have the tariff commission regarded as created to adjust the revenue system of the country. That would be indirectly the acceptance of the principle of a "tariff for revenue only." They want a commission to determine what duties are necessary for a fair protection to American industry; *i. e.*, for an equalization of the conditions of production with those enjoyed by European manufacturers in the possession of enormous capital and cheap labor. Nor do they mean to postpone the reduction of the internal revenue until this commission reports. Its reduction involves no such complex questions as are involved in the reform of the tariff. The whole facts are before Congress, or can be brought before it without the intervention of experts. The sooner action is had, the better.

Another small gain is the informal caucus of last Saturday, in which forty-five Democrats pledged themselves to oppose the bill for tariff revision. It was not a regular Democratic caucus. The attempt, at the opening of the session, to commit the regular caucus to a collision with the Protectionists, met with an ignominious defeat. Hence, the call for an irregular and irresponsible meeting of Free Trade Democrats, who have not taken to heart the lessons of the last election. It is quite certain that the meeting was called after a very wide canvass, and that the appearance of no more than forty-five Congressmen was itself a defeat for those who originated it. These forty-five are now organized, like the Irish Land League party in the House of Commons, avowedly for purposes of obstruction. They know that a majority of the House is committed to this measure; but they have the applause of high-toned newspapers in their purpose to defeat the majority. Anything is fair which favors Free Trade. Without adopting

anything so vigorous as Mr. GLADSTONE's *clôture*, it is possible that the House may manage to get the bill passed.

What can Free Traders hope to gain by opposition of this kind? The Protectionists will have this kind of tariff revision, or they will have none. They will control the next House, as they control this. They will be stronger by the accession of both Southern and Western votes. But suppose that the contrary were true. Does anyone suppose that they will be weaker in the next House than are these Free Trade obstructionists, under the leadership of Mr. REAGAN? If he and his friends can defeat this bill, the Protectionists always will be able to defeat any tariff bill. Mr. REAGAN's temporary success would only delay revision for yet another year, and throw upon the Free Traders once more the responsibility of maintaining the duties which they denounce as excessive.

PHILADELPHIA'S REFORM EFFORT.

THERE is no finer or more creditable chapter in the history of Philadelphia than the struggle now making for the reform of the city government from the abuses which have grown up within it since consolidation. For once, we have a large body of our best informed citizens actually engaged in the work of political education, and laboring to make the average voter see that his interest, as regards municipal affairs, at least, lies, not in the success of the party, but in the choice of good men. For once, we see the creation of a public opinion which applauds, if it does not demand, the withdrawal of impossible "regular" candidates, so that the conflict may be narrowed down to the choice between the representatives of the "machine" and the representatives of the reform. For once, we see Republicans and Democrats standing on the same platform to fight for the common cause of good government. All this, and much more, we owe to the Committee of One Hundred, who have been keeping up the most useful public school in this city for the past few years. Whether the impending election will show that their work is accomplished, or only half done as yet, their steady persistence gives us the assurance that they are not going to stop until the city government is thoroughly purified.

Their work would have been much easier, were it not for the solidity of the organized resistance which they encounter. Under our wretched system of municipal civil service, every office-holder keeps his place at the will of his superior, and retains it only so long as he shows himself an able political worker. In this way, the "machine" is able to command an amount and a degree of zeal in its service of which the public at large has no adequate conception. These workers do not like their servitude; they have the instinctive love of liberty which characterizes all Americans; they would welcome a measure of emancipation from "machine" rule. A law to give to every appointed official the tenure of his office during life or good behavior, would break up the "machine" as a tropic sun breaks up an iceberg. It no longer would possess any power to hold itself together against the popular will.

Besides this reform for offices filled by appointment, we need a great reduction of the offices filled by election. "It is not possible," says the *Ledger*, "for all voters to examine and determine for themselves who are the best candidates nominated for public office." It ought to be possible. No voter should be called upon to vote for any city official, except the Mayor and the members of Councils. The election of these should come at intervals at least as great as those between the elections of the corresponding members of the national Government. A political system which makes greater demands upon the time and attention of the voters than the average citizen will give, throws the control of affairs into the hands of those who will undertake to relieve the average voter of the trouble. Heretofore, this has been the business of the "machine." At present, the Committee of One Hundred are endeavoring to do the same work, in a more disinterested way. But there

should be no need for either, and the Committee could do us no greater service than to secure such a reform of methods as would make bodies like itself superfluous.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COMMEMORATION OF HER FOUNDING.

EXACTLY how many of the people of Pennsylvania understand that it is proposed, in their name, to commemorate the completion of the second century of the Commonwealth's existence, it would be unsafe to say; but there would be no risk at all in placing the percentage quite low. Out of the nearly four millions and a half of inhabitants of the State, it is very evident that up to this time only a small part have given consideration to this subject, and if the remainder have even heard of the undertaking, they have not bestowed upon it a second thought.

Pennsylvania, however, deserves such a celebration. Her people owe it to their origin, their history, their institutions, and the situation in which they now find themselves, not to omit a decorous and earnest commemoration of their bi-centennial anniversary. The end of their first century found them still within the troubled and distracted conditions of the struggle for independence, and, if the idea of a celebration was even formed, it evidently could not have fructified under the circumstances of 1782. The second century, therefore, presents the first opportunity, and this demands of Pennsylvania's citizenship a thoughtful and appropriate recognition. If they care to testify in a public and formal manner their appreciation of the advantages which they enjoy, certainly this time is as suitable and as convenient as any is ever likely to be. They find themselves at peace, within and without. They find themselves in the midst of industrial activity. They find their political liberties unabridged and their rights of conscience maintained inviolate. What PENN planted and watered two hundred years ago, has grown up strong, and straight, and wide-spreading.

Such a history as Pennsylvania has, and such a situation as her people now enjoy, not only justify the proposed celebration, but they demand it. But the celebration should be one fit and appropriate. It should have reference to the event which it commemorates, and be consistent in its tone and character with that event. The unities of history are not to be violated without a discordant result; the harmony of the celebration with the circumstances from which it arises, is as essential as that there should be a celebration at all. It must, therefore, be frankly said that up to this time no programme has been suggested which gives the promise of a satisfactory commemoration. The plans proposed have been either inadequate or in some of their features unsuitable. Thus, it is almost a grotesque proposition which the Bi-Centennial Association sets forth in its programme, printed in *THE AMERICAN* two weeks ago. Apart from the religious services recommended for Sunday, October 27th, (including the delivery of sermons on the principles of religious and civil liberty introduced by WILLIAM PENN,) a ceremonial of four days, to take place in the city of Philadelphia, is proposed. Practically, this is little more than a spectacular performance in the streets. It has been modelled apparently upon the "Oriole" demonstration in Baltimore last October, though it would require no great stretch of imagination to infer that its sources lay in the Mardi-Gras parades of New Orleans, or the St. Louis spectacles of a similar character. For the four days are to be given up substantially to street pageantry. There is to be on the first day a "representation of the landing of WILLIAM PENN at the Blue Anchor Inn," with a "decorative display of the ocean and river craft,"—not "decorative" in the æsthetic sense, however, we presume,—and then a procession of civic organizations, firemen, etc., with a grand display of fire-works in the evening. The second day is to see another procession,—a trades' display,—and in the evening historical tableaux, electric lights, and a third procession,

—this time a "torch-light parade." The third day is to be given up to "grand musical festivals," and "displays of the national sports of the nations that settled Pennsylvania,"—the singing societies and the "sports" organizations to make more processions, of course. The fourth day crowns the whole, however; all the mimic greatness of WILLIAM's landing at the Blue Anchor, all the spectacular magnificence of the historical tableaux, and all the feats of the athletic societies, are to give way to a "military display, with grand review of land and naval forces,—infantry, cavalry, and artillery." (What, by the way, are the "naval forces" of Pennsylvania? And is it intended to have them with the "infantry, cavalry, and artillery," or will the fleet be manœuvred off Smith's Island, in the glare of the fire-works?)

Respect for any sincere effort to organize a fitting commemoration may forbid a plain-spoken criticism of this most extraordinary programme. To say that it is unsuitable in its present shape, is to speak with great restraint. To characterize it as grotesque, is making some approach toward the full truth. It is, in some part of every day's arrangements, except those of Sunday, which are very proper and entirely commendable, so discordant with the fitness of things as to expose the State and its people to the gibes of all outside observers. To celebrate the bi-centenary of WILLIAM PENN's foundation in Pennsylvania with a four days' carnival of brass bands, singing societies, national sports, historical tableaux, fire-works, and "infantry, cavalry, and artillery," would, of a surety, cause the civilized world to regard us with wonder, if it did not trouble the sacred dust of Jordans' peaceful grave-yard.

We do not forget at all that the people of Pennsylvania are of various creeds, and that but few of them, at this distance of two centuries, will regard the spectacles proposed as he who came over on the "Welcome" in 1582 would have done. But the history which is now to be commemorated is made. It was PENN who wrote the first chapter. That was fixed and settled long ago. It had a definite character,—a peculiar character, indeed. Let us think as we may, now, of his views, we are none the less bound to pay a decent respect to them in our ceremonies at this anniversary. For he laid us a broad and sound foundation. He is a grand and heroic figure in the history which we are to celebrate. It is part of the purpose to remember and honor him as a statesman and a philanthropist who so founded the Commonwealth that the civil and religious liberty which were part of his great design have never decayed nor weakened. What is done, therefore, should have a relation to him and to the plan which he had in mind. It should be appropriate to the circumstances of the colony's beginning, two centuries ago. The unity between 1682 and 1882 should be distinctly expressed.

It may be said that it is much easier to find fault than to suggest improvement. Doubtless it is. But the duty of pointing out the deficiencies in the programme now proposed none the less exists. It may be said with truth, that, even if the founding of the Commonwealth had been by another hand than PENN's, and if his principles had not been those of "peace on earth and good-will to men," the suggested ceremonial would be unsuitable. The founders of Massachusetts were fighting men, and a parade of soldiers at their anniversary festival would not be unfit. But we cannot conceive of Plymouth or Boston getting up such a performance as this. It has absolutely no element of the intellect, no representation of the mind of Pennsylvania. There is no address, no oration, no poem, no essay. "King COMUS and his Mystic Crew" in the Mardi-Gras revels of the Southwest could scarcely dismiss more completely everything that partakes of that character,—though King COMUS doubtless looked with disdain on CHARLES SUMNER celebrating the Fourth of July with an oration on peace as the "true grandeur of nations," and DANIEL WEBSTER pronouncing his oration at Plymouth to celebrate the bi-centenary of the landing there.

Some parts of the programme may be well enough. It is doubtless quite true that there must come, out of the life of Pennsylvania in this year, some forms of a celebration not just as WILLIAM PENN would have arranged in 1682. But these should be reduced to moderate proportions, and those features that are consistent and fit should be chiefly employed. There can be no objection to the trades' display. That is every way appropriate. The State is a community of workers; let us see their industries shown in a living picture. It would make the heart of the founder rejoice to see how greatly his Commonwealth has prospered by the steady labors of its children. So, too, a feature of "historical tableaux" may be very well, and a single procession on one of the several days—if the plan of extending the celebration so far is to be adhered to,—would not be objectionable. But it must be plain, certainly, on the least reflection, that something more of that element which was represented by SUMNER at Boston, WEBSTER at Plymouth, and BAYARD TAYLOR at Philadelphia, is emphatically called for, and decidedly less of "the land and naval forces,—infantry, cavalry, and artillery"!

WEEKLY NOTES.

PUBLIC attention is freshly called to the cultivation of silk by the exhibition just held in Philadelphia. The question whether silk can be profitably grown in the United States should never have been left unsettled by a people consuming eighty millions in value of silk manufactures in a year. With a demand so great as that already existing for silk manufactures, the provision for supply should bear some comparison to that made for manufactures of wool or of cotton. In neither case is it possible or safe to remain in a state of absolute dependence on foreign countries for either the raw materials or the manufactured goods. Many attempts have been made to inaugurate the silk-growing industry, some of which, at least, would have been successful if there had been a market for the silk here. The manufacture of silk was for a long time discredited as impossible; but from 1855 to 1860 the silk-thread manufacture obtained a strong footing, and after 1864 almost all classes of silk goods began to be made, the varieties and the quantities every year increasing, until now the demand for foreign raw silk reaches fifteen millions of dollars in value yearly,—the product of the manufacture reaching three and one-half times as much, nearly, or about fifty million dollars in value. Of this aggregate, Philadelphia has about eight million dollars, Paterson, New Jersey, about sixteen million dollars, New York City perhaps six million dollars, and the New England States ten million dollars. There are large silk manufactories at various towns in the State of New York; others at Hawley, Scranton and Allentown, in Pennsylvania, and many in New Jersey, in other towns than Paterson. At the present time, there is no form of silk goods known in any European market not made to greater or less extent in the United States, and made in most cases with greatly improved looms and machinery, and under circumstances of entire success, both as to the qualities of the fabrics and the economy of production.

UNDER these circumstances, the most reasonable course would be to promote an industry yielding this indispensable raw material. The mulberry tree is indigenous to the United States, and the climate is the analogue of the best parts of China, the immemorial home of silk culture. In the South, where the crop of the season is often lost by drouth or by floods, the climate especially favors growing silk. Neither lands nor fertilizers are needed in the broader sense; the preparation costs very little, and the time for each brood of cocoon-spinners to grow from the egg to the salable silk is not over forty days. If one effort fails, another, and yet a third, may be tried in the same season; and the cocoons are worth at least a dollar a pound,—one pound as much as twelve pounds of cotton. The reeled silk is worth six dollars per pound, and is practically a legal tender, without need of the authority of Congress. Cannot the South add this industry to its resources at once, and avert the misfortunes of another short cotton crop,—at least, in part?

The ladies of this city have founded, and now for two years have most creditably sustained, the Women's Silk Culture Association. They have several hundred correspondents, distributed through every State and Territory of the Union, who have all made one or more trials in raising cocoons, many of them to the extent of twenty to fifty pounds each. During the year now opening, the intention is to extend the field by suggestion, direction and encouragement offered to all who will make the trial, and try to feed a crop of worms and gather a harvest of cocoons. Their recent exhibit of cocoons, reeled silk, and manufactures of silk, was far more extensive and complete than any who did not see it would believe possible. Their silk was the best by every known test, when compared with the best that India, China or France could show; and the fabrics made of it, although at that time few in number,

by the accident of delay at the mills to which the raw silk was sent, will be produced in abundance from this time forward. These ladies have led in a work of the most honorable sort, and when this silk-growing industry shall be established they will deserve all honor as its founders.

THE world of American readers owes more than a casual notice to the fact that BERTHOLD AUERBACH, the German novelist, is dead. He was connected intimately with us by his books, and his brother, Dr. AUERBACH, was for many years an American resident and citizen,—at Woodbridge, Long Island. The novelist, who died on the 8th instant, was born at Nordstetten, in Wurtemberg, February 28th, 1812, so that he had almost precisely reached the limit of three score and ten. Nordstetten is in the very midst of the Black Forest, and there, with its romantic influences about him, he began his early education as a religious teacher of his inherited faith,—Judaism. Studying at the universities of Tübingen, Munich and Berlin, he presently gave up the idea of religious work, and began his writing in philosophy, history and general literature, but with a view almost entirely to the Jewish features of these. His first book was "The Jewish Nation and Its Recent Literature," and then, after some historical and other works, including a biography of Spinoza, he published in 1843 the first of his series of novels,—*"Village Tales from the Black Forest."* It was by these—which appeared, one after another, for ten years or more,—that he became famous. They were translated into many other languages, and were everywhere enjoyed; for they had the simplicity, purity and faithfulness to nature that make such work sweet to every palate. Following them, the novels best known on this side were *"Little Barefoot," "Joseph in the Snow," "Edelweiss,"* and *"On the Heights."* His *"Die Frau Professorin,"* published in 1848, and translated as *"The Professor's Lady,"* was one of his characteristic works. From it Madame Birch-Pfeiffer formed her drama,—*"Dorf und Stadt."*

ANOTHER failure in the attempt to manufacture sugar from beets in this country is announced from Delaware. There has been in that State—near Wilmington,—a genuine, well supported and very intelligent effort to establish a beet-sugar manufactory, and this had been persisted in for some three or four years, though at serious loss to the projectors. The experience of the 1881 season was, it now appears, conclusive, and the extensive works are to be devoted hereafter to other purposes. The difficulty was that a sufficient quantity of beets, of the needful saccharine grade, could not be obtained. Farmers generally would not engage in the business of raising them, and the works could not be sure of securing in any season such a supply as would run them long enough for an economical operation. It appears that there was really no serious difficulty except this, and it arose apparently from two causes: (1,) the unwillingness of farmers to go into a business with which they were not well acquainted, and whose returns seemed to them less certain than other crops whose culture they perfectly understood, and (2,) the uncertainty of the farmers whether they would be able, even after taking the greatest pains, to raise beets of good saccharine quality. It must be said, however, that the outlook of the Delaware company was toward success. It had been shown by at least one farmer who pursued, with the needful amount of care, a scientific and thorough plan of tillage, upon an extensive scale, that good crops of highly saccharine beets could be raised, and that the operation was profitable; it only was necessary, therefore, for the company to hold out until more of such farmers came into the business. But the experiment, meantime, was costly; little or no public aid could be had; and few capitalists care to see their money running away in so protracted a chase after success. Other countries gave national assistance to this and similar industries when they were young; but in the United States we cannot, of course, expect to see that example followed.

THE college boys who behaved so rudely in various cities—especially Boston and Rochester,—at the lectures of Mr. OSCAR WILDE, were probably somewhat astonished to find themselves severely lectured for their conduct in the newspapers. Their bad manners had been in the direct line of the newspaper expression, and when they carried out practically what they had been reading in their daily journals they doubtless had the expectation that it would be taken as a very sensible and entirely proper method of expressing *their* critical opinion of the æsthetic side of art. Their buffoonery, however, afforded a fair mark for the same newspapers that had just been exhausting the lexicon of gibes on the subject of the visitor's silk stockings, and the boys awoke in a little time to a realizing sense of the fact that their juvenile methods of ridicule, though they had not been half so harsh and offensive as many of the published paragraphs, were quite intolerable in the eyes of the paragraphers. It rather closely resembled an old case reported in the books:

"That in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy."

The consequence of the college boys' behavior has simply been that many persons begin to perceive the indelicacy and bad taste of much of the public criticism upon Mr. WILDE, and that some of the same newspapers which, three weeks ago, were racking their brains for a new quip,

discovered that the thing had been carried too far. It is not the young lecturer who is most concerned in this business, but our American reputation for good sense and fair play.

THE QUESTION OF AMUSEMENTS.

ONE of our daily contemporaries recently contained two paragraphs in juxtaposition, as if one were to be the antidote of the other. The first paragraph narrated the death of Taglioni, just deceased at an advanced age. Taglioni set our gay fathers in a *furor* of admiration by her grace in the ballet. Like many another actress, her charms captivated a man of rank, and she became a countess. Through all the vicissitudes of her fortunes, she gave no occasion to the gossip-mongers to deface her fair fame. She redeemed a perilous profession from suspicion and reproach. The next paragraph in question was an epitome of an eminent Western clergyman's denunciation of the stage. He attempted to show, from the dramatic columns of the newspapers of his own city, that nearly all of the plays put on the boards of the theatre there were "unclean," and that their plots turned upon irregular sexual passions. Either illicit unions had become irksome, or sentiment was invoked to excuse license, or in some way the spirit of the Seventh Commandment was broken.

About the same time, appeared a philippic in a weekly religious journal against dancing. The writer claimed that sex lay at the foundation of dancing, and that, if each sex were confined to whirl or advance with its own "persuasion," this entertainment would soon disappear from society. These incidents fairly bring before us the attitude of the Christian Church towards amusements, and fix a form in which to discuss it.

In the first place, we cannot but recall Pascal's epigram, that what is truth and right on one side of the Pyrenees is wrong on the other; that a meridian of latitude changes the standard of justice. What is tolerable in one section of society is deplorable in another. A rich man may go to the opera, while a poor man soils himself by going to the concert-saloon. A priest may not at home frequent the theatre, but he may in London or Paris. Street-cars are a profanation of Sunday, while carriages and footmen are entirely allowable.

At first sight, these antitheses seem like the production of different standards for the rich and the poor. Wealth appears to justify what poverty makes odious. Applied to religion, there seems to be a plastic attitude toward the wealthy patrons of the mass or the pew, and a harsh visage for the impoverished. Were this true, let the poor be thankful. This is no hard measure, though it is so esteemed. The child in school who receives twice the discipline and twice the detention of another, thinks himself defrauded. But, if the object of the school be instruction, he ought to be grateful to receive twice his share of attention. If he is not, it is the fault of his false standards and his ignorance. If the poor man gets another measure than the rich in the instruction of the church, before complaint is made of the partiality of the pulpit or synod, inquiry should be made whether the pastor or priest is dealing with quite the same moral or intellectual capacity.

This argument brings us face to face with another. Experience has shown, perhaps, that it is safe to allow one class of people amusements which are denied to another. Shall we, therefore, say that moralists are partial, and a gift blinds their eyes? "God forbid!" as St. Paul used to say. The difference is two-fold, one growing out of the other. All amusements adapt themselves to their patrons; hence, the cultivation of patrons brings higher merit of entertainments. These are the two factors: a cultivated spirit estranged from coarse play, and amended spectacles suited to the new requirements.

Yet this is not all. It is said that one man often sees red as yellow, another yellow as green, and another green as blue. The prismatic colors are the same; the sentient nerves differ. Thus, it happens that the same spectacle means to one man inflammation of disordered passions; to another, a repulsive degradation. For example, one reads Shakespeare in vain for any moral. He teaches no standard of morals or beauty. He is a true artist, and every man must gather that from what is presented to him. Now, one man finds in *Falstaff* a rollicking, companionable rogue, and another sees in him a dissolute old wretch. One would take *Doll Tearsheet* by the hand, and another would not speak to her in church. This man thinks the vacillating *Hamlet* quite natural, and that man puts him down as certainly crazy. The objects of contemplation are the same; but men of different vision look and draw different lessons. Now, is it fair that men of varying capacity shall be judged by the same standard? Ought the news which inflames a lunatic to be withheld from a sane man? Shall the typhoid and the apoplectic have one dietary?

A step forward now ensues. Since things are what they minister to us, there ought to be a difference between the strong and the weak, the wise and the foolish. Priests do not make this distinction. The Almighty made it, and they find it. But what is the normal standard of any art,—its highest or its lowest? Everywhere—at least, in art,—there is an inherent impulse to reach the highest plane. Art may die after it has done its best, as the sculpture of Phidias has no renewal, the architecture of the Parthenon no reproduction; as Raphael and

Rubens have no successors. But the art must do its best, and the criterion is the highest aspiration of the human mind.

It may be taken, therefore, as a fixed basis for discussion, that every art will aim at its best, and that vice is not the best of anything. One question remains, and that is how to encompass art with the best impulses. Surely, it is not by exiling art, but by educating men. Herein lies the gist of controversy on the subject of amusements; for these are to be regarded as art products. Not by denouncing entertainments, but by improving men, will real progress come. And conversion is the preacher's business.

Look now, in the light of these principles, at the statements with which this article started. Taglioni danced. To the majority of spectators, she is, let it be granted, a semi-nude *demi-mondiste*, inviting every unscrupulous advance. To herself, she is a presentation of grace and beauty, and her self-respect is no more destroyed by showing her white, bare arms, than an American woman is by exhibiting her fine complexion and radiant eyes, without pulling aside a Turkish veil. No doubt, a good Mohammedan thinks our Western manners unspeakably vicious, because our women do not veil, and all he can imagine of a woman is that any exhibition of her charms must set a man on fire. Who, then is the most chaste: the uxorious Turk, whose unsatiated eye is enamoured with every houri, or the civilized European, who can admire grace and beauty without excitement of passion? Is the remedy the Constantinopolitan one, of forbidding women access to the public streets, or that of punishing as abnormal every hindrance to their liberty?

Our Western clergyman thinks that if dancing were restrained to each sex it would soon end. But he seems to forget his Scripture, and how David danced alone with all his might, of how Salome danced alone before Herod. The dervishes of the East, and its pantomimes, are all forgotten. Of course, we admit the vast difference between the Turk indolently watching some houri dance, and the Greek inviting wits and pantomimes to his feasts. But the existence of the dance shows that there is something more in it than sex, since it exists, and has long done so, without the association of the sexes.

As for sex, no doubt it has a vast deal to do with modern society. Some nations dolefully try to establish a society without it. But the tendency of modern life has steadily been to purify the relation of the sexes, and to make them more prominent and efficacious. The charm of domestic life is sex. Shall we, therefore, return to Hindoo *zenanas*, lest the young and artless be corrupted by their female relatives? The attraction of modern society is sex. Shall men, therefore, dine alone, and meet in coffee-houses, lest their mothers and sisters beguile them? There is no getting rid of sex by denouncing the plots that turn upon it. There is no especial wisdom in denying the illicit passions founded on it. So long as men go upon the theory that the most inflammable part of human nature is sexual, and, therefore, the intercourse of sexes is to be restrained to the smallest measure, they are doing all they can to exalt passion over sentiment. Yet sentiment tends to correct appetite. Among the old legends which the Hebrews preserved, was that of a patriarch in a polygamous age, who wanted and had but one wife, because he loved her. Ever since, that tale of Isaac and Rebecca has lingered in human history to show how appetite is less than the heart,—how affection transfigures passion. Suppose, then, that the drama does turn upon the conflicts of passion and duty; is it, therefore, immoral? That depends, not on the fact that such things exist, but on the mind with which spectators behold it.

There are also exhibitions of human beauty that arouse in the pure only lofty sentiments. The worst places in Greece were not the Olympic and Isthmian games, where nude perfection was exhibited. Spartans saw their daughters in tunics race with lads without misgivings. Ancient vice hid itself behind ample folds and every artificiality. Steadily, ingenuous society has sought the plane where either sex could admire beauty without grossness, and where mental divergencies of sex were more potent than physical. Is it not possible to enjoy a fair woman's favor and conversation without degradation? Is the true movement of society rather towards the restriction of nature's work, or towards its pure admiration? Shall the theory of the future be woman's susceptibility and man's audacity? God forbid!

Sometimes it seems as if some ministers of religion had imbibed the spirit of the merchant who seeks to market his wares by regarding all rivals as cheats. They can allow no good but in their own standards, and their chief and final analysis of all guilt is sexual. They cry uncleanness until virtue turns to prudishness. They ransack the purlieus of history to make out Socrates a vulgar wretch, lest in innocence he should compete with Christ. In their view, all heathendom is but a brothel.

Surely, this is but a low plane of warfare. Nor is this the worst. Such arguments produce the very vices they were designed to counteract. A lad always on the *qui vive* for *double ententes* cannot visit the opera or theatre to enjoy their art, but rather to gratify his prurient imagination. And yet the true theory of society is not to run away from nature, but to look upon nature with pure and spiritual eyes. If men are incapable of this, then amusements must end. The baser humanity is, the narrower its range of enjoyments must be. That is the inevitable sequel of depraved tastes. The purer men become, and the

greater the dominion over them of their spiritual faculties, the wider the circle of pleasures legitimately open to them. Let this be remembered, and the debate on the legitimacy of amusements will contract into more comprehensible limits. Let this be remembered, and the efforts of philanthropists will not be to restrict the number of human recreations, but to fit the humble and the obscure for a larger range of enjoyments; for to the pure all things are pure.

LITERATURE.

M. LEGOUVE ON READING AND RECITATION.

THE French have the distinction, and a proud one it is, of showing their real love of children and their earnest zeal in education by the unusual number of famous authors and learned men who have written books for the young. Guizot's "History of France" was one of a long series of important works for young people, and it has served as a sort of exemplar for English historians of our own time,—notably Green and Freeman, who have made valuable and useful contributions to the rising generation. M. Ernest Legouvé, academician, poet, dramatist, man of letters by descent and by right of his own excellent books, has devoted much care to the preparation of quite a series of volumes on reading and recitation,—a subject which he has specially made his own by virtue of his father's long and useful career as instructor in reading at the Conservatoire, and by his skill and success in preserving the traditions of the great readers of the French stage. He has done much by his example as a dramatic author, and by his charming sketches of Sanson and his pupils, to prove that there is still a pure and good life and intelligent culture in the French dramatic world, on and off the stage. His earlier volume on reading—"L'Art de la Lecture,"—has received the somewhat doubtful compliment of two translations,—one good one would have been much more to the point. His latest is "La Lecture en Action" (Paris: Hetzel; New York: Christian. 1881. Pp. 362), and even in its title, as well as in its contents, it defies translation; for it is next to impossibility to find in English exact equivalents for the nice distinctions of meaning with which he interprets the best passages of French prose and poetry, and points out the added emphasis and charm of intelligent recitation.

It would be a great boon to teachers and pupils if anyone could make a thorough study of the book, so as to be able to apply its lessons to examples from English literature, and thus put in hand a volume that would take the place now so badly filled by the long array of utterly worthless "readers" and other impediments to the useful and attractive art of recitation. Few things are more stilted, dull, tiresome, and unsatisfactory, than the rules laid down by most of the teachers of elocution, and alike on the stage, in the pulpit, on the rostrum, before a court or jury, and at school or college, in innumerable exhibitions, the listener wonders why, with an art of such universal application as that of public speaking and recitation in this country, and with men and women, too, who have so much natural qualification for it, there should be such an utter want of really sound and satisfactory elementary instruction. M. Legouvé wisely sets out with a firm determination to have nothing to do with theories or rules, but simply to show their results in the proper application of a few common-sense examples, pointing out the characteristics that require to be seen in each author and emphasized and reproduced in reading or reciting passages from his writings. He dwells lovingly on the personal advantage of a good memory, well stocked with the best verses, the finest prose, and the cleverest dramatic passages. He shows by example the necessity of remembering that the voice, like any other human organ, must be cared for and exercised with due regard to its physical needs, depending, as it does, largely for its success on a careful preservation of the proper attitude of the body, so that the chest and larynx shall be free in motion and without restraint or compression. He points out the method of emphasizing and punctuating by the voice each important phrase, so that it may thus be made to speak to the ear, just as the printer's art carries with it every mechanical appliance to make the author's meaning clear to the eye. His store of anecdotes supplies abundant instances of able men who have failed on important occasions for want of the few and simple rules that he prescribes. His analysis of passages from Boileau and Victor Hugo, Racine and Shakespeare, Fénelon and Voltaire, La Bruyère and Pascal, ought to serve as the key-note to some one who might make a parallel selection of great English authors, and, selecting the most striking examples from their writings, show how they ought to be read and recited aloud, so as to do full justice to them and give scope to the power of the speaker. He gives very matter-of-fact directions to public speakers as to their position, their preparation of their manuscript, or, better still, of their memorized address, that might well be applied in daily use here. Then he recalls the immense services rendered to poetry in France by the very modern and successful revival of the custom of public recitations, showing that the present popularity of the latest school of poets in France is largely due to the enthusiasm with which they have been heard as they recited their verses at the theatres, in private *salons*, and in public conferences; while the rapid oblivion into which Béranger has passed, in spite of his popularity of old, contrasts strongly with the perennial charm of La Fon-

taine, who is listened to with loving care by large audiences, as his "Fables" are recited by some of the greatest French actors. His analysis of one of the poems of Théophile Gautier is an admirable example of verbal criticism, not in the ordinary use of that phrase, as if the sense were sacrificed to a mere grammarian's test of its composition, but as showing how largely it depends, for an appreciation of its great merit, on a careful study of its principal passages, word by word, to ascertain exactly which are the leading and important phrases, where the poet means to arrest the attention by substance and where by sound, where he gives a special significance by simple words, and where he rises to grandeur and pathos.

His chapter on "Les Grands Prosateurs" is an excellent treatise on the kind of study that reading aloud and recitation require, and full of the light thus thrown on the various styles of the same author and on the successive gradations of meaning in words and phrases in writers of different periods. He sharply distinguishes between writers famous for substance and writers noteworthy for style (a somewhat similar distinction has been drawn recently in England between the author and the stylist); at all events, whatever the names, the results are sharply defined and easily marked,—the one measures his language according to his meaning, is serious with weighty words, light with lesser topics, and always careful to make his style second in importance to his substance; the stylist aims at producing effects, no matter what his material,—to be always striking, no matter what his apparent purpose,—to astonish by the talent with which he writes, rather than by the force or merit of what he says. Legouvé puts Montaigne, Fénelon, Pascal, Bossuet, Saint-Simon, Mme. de Sévigné, Voltaire, on the side of the great writers; the great stylists are La Bruyère, Montesquieu, Massillon, J. J. Rousseau, and almost all the modern popular authors, notably Chateaubriand and Michelet. He proves his position by careful critical analyses of striking passages; and this it is that might well be applied by some careful writer to our own great English authors, who equally with the French are subject to very much the same division. Thus, by means of practical rules, detailed analysis, and careful study of particular examples, the art of reading aloud is brought within the reach of every student of this admirable book. Legouvé aptly says that, like music, reading and recitation depend on inspiration and natural talent; but then these must be submitted to careful discipline and sedulous training. What more grateful labor, or more profitable, than that which is devoted to bringing home to the young and the zealous the real treasures of a national literature rich in great authors?

GARFIELD AND EDUCATION.—President Burke A. Hinsdale, of Hiram College, has prepared a memorial volume of our late President, to which he has given the above title. It is, of course, just possible that there was a necessity for this; but we are inclined to think Mr. Hinsdale has rather discounted what undoubtedly he will later be called upon to do. He is "President Garfield's historian by right of common consent," as Mrs. Garfield has said, and doubtless, before the present year comes to a close, we shall have the first official volume of his literary remains,—his speeches,—edited by Mr. Hinsdale. At least, such is Mrs. Garfield's desire. Knowing this, therefore, we are afraid Mr. Hinsdale has rather mortgaged his future effort by putting forth the present volume, which contains only a segment of Garfield's speeches and life,—a vignette of him interwoven with a great deal concerning Hiram College, which last is entirely uninteresting and unprofitable to the great audience of the dead President's admirers. The world cares very little concerning Hiram College, while it cares a great deal about Garfield. His connection with education would better make a chapter or two in his rightful biography, which Mr. Hinsdale is some day to give us, rather than a frame upon which to spin a great many collateral threads of interest. The book, too, exhibits a want of knowledge anent practical book-making which, we trust, will not be noticeable in the official volumes Mr. Hinsdale has in preparation.

The plan of the volume presents Garfield's early days at Hiram before he became a centre of national notice, with his associations and associates in detail; then his later days at Hiram, when he revisited it and kept up his interest in the institution, and closes with his speeches on education and educational topics. The volume is very well printed and bound, and is embellished with excellent steel-plate portraits of the late President, Mrs. Garfield, and Miss A. A. Booth. There is also a *fac-simile* letter, under date of March 26th, 1881, to Mr. Hinsdale, which, displays the old Hiram boy's love of his *Alma Mater*: "DEAR BURKE:—I throw you a line across the stream to let you know that I think, when I have a moment between breaths, of the dear old quiet and peace of Hiram and Mentor. Let me hear from you. As ever, yours, J. A. GARFIELD." (James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. 1882. Pp. 433.)

DR. HOLLAND'S "EVERY-DAY TOPICS."—Two more volumes in the neat new edition of Dr. Holland's complete works have been published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. These are the two parts, I. and II., of "Every-Day Topics," a collection of articles commenting on current affairs, and which appeared originally in *Scribner's Monthly*. Part I. was collected in 1876, and then issued in book-form, while the

articles in Part II. are now brought together for the first time. It need hardly be said that these volumes present more exactly and completely the average mind and temper of their author than any other of his works. He was an every-day man, interested in every-day affairs, and he had something to say on a wide range of subjects connected with them. What he says is direct, practical, and, in the great majority of cases, according to the average judgment of the mass of his readers. It is sensible, not brilliant; shrewd, not acute; to most of those who followed the line of his thoughts, he gave, we have no doubt, a general pleasure and satisfaction, for he was "putting things" very much as they would themselves have done, if their powers of analysis and description had been greater. To the critics much of this is a vexation and irritation. They have not patience with a writer of the facts that are patent; he seems to them a dealer, simply, in the commonplace and the trite. Less than justice, however, is done to Dr. Holland by imagining that he wrote nothing above the dead level of mediocrity; a good part of these volumes is excellent essay writing—much beyond the average of what is commonly offered us in our various periodicals of high-pretension. Much of it is both just and judicious. A fairer cause for complaint is that some of the views themselves lack breadth, and trench closely on illiberality; the author's very faculty of seeing things like most other people prevented him from rising far above the errors with which popular conceptions are clouded.

MESSRS. I. K. FUNK & Co., of New York, are a firm which is doing much for the diffusion of cheap and good books on religious subjects and of an orthodox character. They have just published a "teachers' edition" of the revised version of the New Testament, and "Studies in the Book of Mark," by Rev. D. C. Hughes. The former work gives, besides the text, parallel passages printed in full, and various supplementary matters at the end, such as a tabular harmony of the Gospels, a table of references to the Old Testament in the New, some brief notes on Jewish antiquities, an index or condensed concordance, and much besides. The matter of giving parallel passages is one that is easily overdone. Dr. W. F. Crafts, the present editor, seems to have been generally judicious in his selections, though not always so. What light, for instance, does Mark xii., 44, cast on Luke xv., 12? The word "living" is used in both; but that is all.

Mr. Hughes's book is styled on the title-page "The Sunday-School Lesson Commentary for 1882." That explains its general purpose. It is much on the level of the studies which appear from week to week in the columns of the religious newspapers. Mr. Hughes is never deep, but always quite intelligible, and accurate, so far as we have observed.

"TENDER AND TRUE" is the title of a neat little volume of poems selected by the editor of "Quiet Hours." It includes some hundred and fifty favorite poems, most of them standard, and pleasant to have at hand in any shape, especially in such an agreeable form as that here devised, although Coventry Patmore seems to have an undue prominence. The preface states that the volume is intended to contain only "love poems of a pure and elevated character;" but Coleridge's "Love," one of the best known pieces of this class, is not included, and Wordsworth and other great masters of the affections are very slenderly drawn upon. Like many books of its kind, it attracts remark chiefly by its omissions, although what it gives is naturally so good as to make it welcome. (Boston: George H. Ellis.)

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE DINGY HOUSE AT KENSINGTON. ("Trans-Atlantic" Novels.) Pp. 392. \$0.60. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE REIGN OF VICTORIA. With a Glance at the Past. By Henry Morley, LL. D., Professor of English Literature at University College, London. Pp. 361. \$2.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE WORLD'S WITNESS TO JESUS CHRIST. The Power of Christianity in Developing Modern Civilization. (The Bedell Lecture for 1881.) By the Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut. Pp. 79. \$1.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- TRANSLATIONS, AND OTHER RHYMES. By Henry C. Lea. (Privately printed.) 1882.
- THE THROAT AND THE VOICE. ("American Health Primers.") By J. Solis Cohen, M. D., Lecturer, etc., in Jefferson Medical College. Pp. 155. \$0.50, \$0.30. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.
- WINNING THE BATTLE; OR, ONE GIRL IN TEN THOUSAND. By Mary Von Erden Thomas. Pp. 472. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.
- THE BURGOMASTER'S WIFE. A Romance. By Georg Ebers. From the German. by Mary J. Safford. Pp. 351. William S. Gottsberger, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. F. LEYPOLDT, New York, has issued two little volumes as pocket companions for the lovers of literature. One of these—some copies of which he has bound in delicious Russia leather,—is "A Reading Diary of Modern Fiction," consisting chiefly of a classified list of the most acceptable recent books of fiction, with blank spaces opposite each for notes. By "recent" we mean to run well back in the present century; for we find Scott, Cooper, Disraeli, Bulwer and Dickens in the list,—as, of

course, they should be. Preceding the catalogue is an introduction of some thirty pages, giving pertinent remarks on fiction generally, the selection of good works, the question of placing them in libraries, etc., etc. This is an excellent little book, and we should say that many book-readers would want to use it. The companion volume is a list of "Books of All Time," a catalogue of those approved works that the world continues to demand, year after year, from the printer's and librarian's hands. Mr. Leypoldt is one of the most sensible and tasteful of caterers for the public in literary work like this.

Mr. John Richard Green, in his preface to his work, entitled "The Making of England," just from the press of Harper & Brothers, says that the years prior to the union of England under Egbert formed a period in the history of the English nation whose interest and importance are not yet fully recognized. "I cannot," he adds, "but feel that it is no slight misfortune that such a period should remain comparatively unknown, and that its struggles, which were in reality the birth-throes of our national life, should be still to most Englishmen, as they were to Milton, mere battles of kites and of crows. Whether I have succeeded in setting these struggles in a truer and more interesting light, my readers must decide."

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, announce as in press and nearly ready "Mrs. Mayburn's Twins," by John Habberton, the author of "Helen's Babies."

John Burroughs, the magazinist, well known as a pleasing open-air writer, sometimes equalling Thoreau in his descriptions of nature and wild life, has been for a number of years a Government bank examiner. He has in the forthcoming issue of *The Century* an earnest paper on "Broken Banks and Lax Directors." The same issue will contain an article on Lord Beaconsfield, by James Bryce, M. P. Professor Bryce was the author of the anonymous paper on Mr. Gladstone which appeared in the same magazine a little more than a year ago. Though a political opponent of the late Premier, he has divested his estimate of his political acts of party feeling, and has dwelt with equal interest on Beaconsfield's personal qualities and literary achievements.

Twenty years ago, J. P. Mahaffy, M. A., was one of the hardest hitters at cricket in Trinity College, Dublin. He is to-day one of the best living authorities on the literature and history of Greece. His latest volume, now in the press of Harper & Brothers, treats of "The Old Greek Education."

The second "baby elephant" of this country, and other features of Barnum's menagerie, as it appears in winter quarters at Bridgeport, Connecticut, are illustrated in the current issue of *Harper's Weekly*.

The Century Company have decided to destroy the plates of all the numbers of *Scribner's Monthly* up to November, 1881, when that magazine became *The Century*. Missing back numbers have been reprinted, and complete sets of *Scribner's* can be furnished until the limited number is exhausted.

Among the books which J. B. Lippincott & Co. announce as in press, are "A Text-Book of Astronomy," by Professor G. M. Phillips, Principal of the State Normal School at West Chester, Pa., and Professor Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College.

The next issues in Messrs. Scribner's new edition of Dr. Holland's works will be two of his novels,—*"The Bay Path"* and *"Sevenoaks."* Their sixth volume of "Campaigns of the Civil War" is "Chancellorsville and Gettysburg," by General Abner Doubleday. They announce that Froude's long-expected biography of Carlyle is completed, and that Mr. Froude has placed it in their hands for early publication. It will appear from their press simultaneously with its issue in London.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish to-day (18th,) an American edition of "Magyarland," two octavo volumes of travel in the highlands and lowlands of Hungary, illustrated with numerous engravings; also, the first volume of a new series, entitled "American Classics for Schools." This volume includes selections from Longfellow's writings, with special reference to their interest for children and ready apprehension by them, introduced by a biographical sketch of Mr. Longfellow, and equipped with foot-notes explaining the personal and historical allusions in the poems.

The first volume of the "Selected Prose Writings of Bayard Taylor," translated by Mrs. Taylor, has since its publication in Leipzig last autumn had a notable success. This volume, which contains the Weimar papers and the essays on the chief German writers, and on Tennyson and Thackeray, has been welcomed with admiring appreciation by the German critics. The *Deutsche Revue* concludes an encomium with the declaration that the essays ought to be placed in every library in Germany, beside the classics of her literature. The second volume of Mrs. Taylor's translations, containing her husband's "Notes" to both parts of "Faust," is now in the hands of the publisher, and will appear in April.

There is a great "boom" in Longfellow literature, in preparation for the poet's seventy-fifth birthday, which occurs February 27th, and which is to be celebrated in thousands of schools.

Dr. Holland's family and editorial associates authorize a positive contradiction of the statement that he was the author of the long poem, "Geraldine," which was published anonymously not long ago.

The number of publications issuing from the French press last year is officially stated to have been 18,717. These include pictures, maps, music, and photographs; but the books and pamphlets, nevertheless, number 12,261, which is more than double the number of publications ordinarily appearing in Great Britain of which we have any record. In France, however, the "dépôt légal" includes numerous publications of an ephemeral kind which in England are apt to escape notice. It is observed that the above figures show a slight falling off, as compared with the preceding two years.

The commission appointed in Germany to revise Luther's translation of the Bible has held its last sitting and brought its work to a close.

The proprietors of the *Cologne Gazette* are to start a branch paper in Strasburg on April 1st. The new paper is to be Liberal in principles and independent of the Government; but its main object is to promote the interests of Germany in Alsace and Lorraine.

A journal is to be founded in Vienna under the title of the *Internationale Kosmopolitische Polyglotte Centralzeitung von Wien*. It will contain articles in twelve different languages and dialects.

M. Charles Graux, a young expert who promised to leave a deep mark on the study of Greek literature, has just died in France. He was already well-known by his book on the Greek manuscripts of the Escorial, and had been making researches into the treasures of the Vatican library, intending especially to prepare a new text of Plutarch.

Prince Rudolph, the heir to the throne of Francis Joseph, has published at the imperial printing office in Vienna a two-volume description of his Eastern wanderings,—*"Eine Orientreise."*

Admiral George H. Preble, the historian of the flag, has printed for private circulation an edition of seventy-five copies of a memoir of the late Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, U. S. N., with portrait.

The *North American Review* for March presents a contribution from Senator George F. Edmunds, on "The Conduct of the Guiteau Trial." Ex-Minister Edward F. Noyes communicates the results of his observations of political affairs in France, under the title, "The Progress of the French Republic." In "Trial by Jury," Judge Edward A. Thomas describes the social conditions under which our jury system had its origin, and notes some of its defects. Mr. John Fiske makes an ingenious analysis of the Reformation, deducing therefrom what he considers the "True Lesson of Protestantism." In "Law for the Indians," the Rev. William Justin Harsha endeavors to demonstrate that the one rational and effectual cure for our Indian troubles is to extend the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts over all the social relations of the red man. Professor A. B. Palmer writes on the "Fallacies of Homeopathy." Finally, the Hon. Neal Dow contributes an article on the "Results of Prohibitory Legislation," demonstrating the success of the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic in Maine.

Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have in press a new work, entitled "The Elements of Forestry," designed to afford information concerning the planting and care of forest trees for ornament or profit, and giving suggestions on the formation and care of woodlands, with a view to securing the greatest benefit for the longest time, and particularly adapted to the wants and condition of the United States, by Franklin B. Hough. The author has been several years, and is now, engaged under an appointment from the general Government in investigating the subject of forestry in the Department of Agriculture, and his reports, published by order of Congress, have received the approval of the highest authorities upon forestry in Europe. Mr. Hough's extensive investigation and knowledge of the subject will give to his forthcoming work a peculiar value.

ART NOTES.

LIPPINCOTT'S *Magazine* for March contains a brief notice of a recent work by M. Felix Regamey, who was commissioned by the French Government to paint a picture of the Yorktown celebration for the Versailles Museum, and who received at the same time a commission to visit the art schools of our Eastern States. His work is called "L'Enseignement du Dessin aux Etats Unis," and the notable feature in it is the urgency with which the author calls attention to the art progress of this country as a need for stimulating art education in France. The article in *Lippincott's* says: "Strange to say, that country has hitherto possessed only two art schools of any importance,—those of Paris and Lyons. It was not until the Universal Exposition of 1878 that France began to realize the danger that threatened her on the ground of artistic production. Her supremacy had remained so long undisputed that it seemed that she could have no rivals. Of late, however, attention has been called to the progress of England, Austria, Belgium and Germany, and now of the United States. M. Regamey is astonished at the broadness of conception, the careful methods, and the rapidity of execution, which characterize private initiative in art education in America, and he reflects sadly on the little that has been done in France to forestall this dangerous rivalry." In drawing, however, there has been considerable effort made in that country. In 1879, the sum appropriated in the Fine Art budget to the teaching of drawing was increased from forty thousand francs to three hundred and fifty thousand. Inspectors were appointed to visit the departmental centres, and finally a pedagogic museum was created at Paris. Since its foundation, this museum has sent gratuitously more than ten thousand models to provincial schools where the teaching of drawing has been introduced. Twenty of these schools,—called *regional* schools,—will, under the new system, receive allowances of twenty-five thousand francs a year. It is curious enough to find France looking to America for models of art education, and to note M. Regamey's conclusion, expressing the hope that in France, too, "all our school-masters will be able and obliged to teach in their respective classes the first elements of drawing,—as in America."

It is announced that the Turkish Government has decided to establish a school of art at Constantinople, under the charge of Hamdi Bey, a former pupil of the great French painter, M. Boulanger. The chief object is to encourage architecture and the industrial arts; but other purposes will not be neglected. Lectures in Turkish, open to all, will be given on painting, sculpture, architecture, ornamentation, engraving and æsthetics. A library and a collection of casts will also be provided. For some time past, Hamdi Bey has been director of the museum of antiquities at Tchihli Kiosk. Besides setting the whole of this collection in order, he has obtained from a member

of the French school at Athens a catalogue of the objects in marble and bronze, numbering more than six hundred, and this will shortly be published in Turkish and French.

The *New York Mail and Express* reports: "The receipts at the water-color exhibition make a better showing than those of a corresponding period for any previous year. As a general thing, the water-colors have sold in lumps. Large sums were given in several instances. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's 'Under the Towers,' and Mr. Bellow's 'Paridis Bridge,' brought one thousand dollars each, while Mr. E. A. Abbey's 'The Sisters,' marked two thousand dollars, obtained seventeen hundred dollars. The total sales for the first two weeks aggregated about \$26,356. The etchings have obtained \$1,644.20 during the same period, \$654.10 worth having been sold on the first two days. There have been 6,500 paying visitors at the exhibition, and 3,425 catalogues were sold."

DRIFT.

—The English Royal Geographical Society has just published the first seven sheets of a new map, on an unusually large scale, of Eastern Equatorial Africa. It has been prepared by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, and includes a region extending from ten degrees north latitude to twenty degrees south latitude and east of longitude twenty-five degrees. In other words, it extends from the north of Abyssinia to below the mouth of the Zambesi, and as far westward as the upper course of the Congo. The whole of the east coast of this region is included. The entire work, on the plan now designed, will occupy twenty-five sheets, each about twenty-two inches square, and the scale is fifteen geographical miles to an inch, which gives ample room to exhibit all the known features of the wide region in minute detail. When complete, it will not only exhibit all that should be looked for on such a map, but will be also a library of information on the region which it covers. Mr. Ravenstein not only shows the routes of all the explorers who have traversed the region, but has filled in much useful information, and even criticisms and cautions, where he deems the information doubtful.

—It has long been known that M. Alexandre Dumas had in preparation a complete edition of his plays. M. Claretie has written a letter to the *Temps* saying that this edition will not only be printed in the highest art, but will also possess curious details and notes of importance. But M. Dumas has resolved that the public shall not be admitted behind the scenes at any price. The edition will be limited to exactly ninety-nine copies, for presentation only to personal friends and to the actors and actresses who created the parts.

—The Cathedral at Seville is to be restored upon a comprehensive scale. The *Imparcial* states that the Spanish Minister of Public Works has just granted sixty thousand *pesetas*, the sum required to commence operations.

—Experiments have been made with an electric lamp for locomotives on the system of Messrs. Sedlaczek and Wikulill, on the North of France Railway. The lamp is placed in front of the engine, so as to light the permanent way. The experiments have shown that it burns steadily, even when the train goes at express speed, that the light does not interfere with the visibility or the distinctive color of the signals, and that neither the engine-drivers nor officials of the train carrying the light, nor of other approaching trains, are dazzled by it. The drivers are able to see the line distinctly for a distance of three hundred yards ahead.

—Richard Wagner has been staying at Palermo, living with his family in retirement. According to a correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, he intends, after he has finished the "Parsifal," to take up his quarters in Greece, for the purpose of making studies on the spot for a new opera drawn from the Greek mythology.

—It is understood that during the coming summer Professor Nordenskjöld contemplates another Arctic expedition, the main object of which will be to prove the possibility of regular communication, for commercial purposes, with the coast of Siberia.

—Mr. Godley, Secretary of the Irish Church Commissioners, says that out of the annual payment of six hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, due to the Church Commissioners for interest on money advanced by them to the four or five thousand peasant proprietors whom the Commissioners have created in Ireland, (by sale of lands under the Church Disestablishment Act,) the arrears due this winter, after three successive bad harvests, amount to only £7,450, or less than six per cent. of the annual interest. Mr. Godley further denies that there have been refusals or inability to pay interest on the part of the peasant proprietors in Armagh, Donegal, as alleged in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*.

—A California newspaper of Santa Rosa County, in a recent issue, reports the destruction in a wind-storm of a famous "gold of Ophir" rose-tree, growing upon the farm of Mr. Maddox, of Grass Valley. It had more than a State reputation, paragraphs concerning it having several years ago gone the rounds of the Eastern press. The stem was twenty-six inches in circumference, and the shrub itself had grown over and around an oak fifty feet high, only stopping in its upward progress from lack of something to climb upon. When in full bloom, nothing could be seen but a mass of golden flowers, forming an object of almost indescribable beauty and splendor.

—There are in Pennsylvania, by the census of 1880, 3,907 blind persons,—which, out of a total of 4,282,786, does not seem a very large number. For these afflicted persons there are provided at Philadelphia "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind," which receives applicants between the ages of ten and twenty-five, and two associated institutions,—*"The Working Home for Blind Men,"* and the *"Industrial Home for Blind Women."* The former of these receives men between twenty-five and fifty years old, to learn trades and receive employment, and the latter women of twenty-one years and upwards. They are supported mainly by private liberality, the State aiding, of course, the "Pennsylvania Institution."

—The French Society in Japan is about to publish in French the history of the empire, and to establish at Yokohama a school of the French language.

—M. de Longpérier, of the Académie des Inscriptions at Paris, has sought to connect the recent discoveries of M. de Sarzec with the kingdom of Mesopotamia, ruled over by Chushanrithaim (Judges, ii., 8-10). The Hebrew word there translated "Mesopotamia" is "Aram-Naharaim;" i. e., the "Syria of the Two Rivers" (more properly, the "Highland of the Two Rivers"). The site of M. de Sarzec's discoveries is washed by both the Tigris and the Euphrates; and sculptures in bas-relief show that the national deities, to which the kings served as high priests, were these two rivers.

—In a letter to the London *Times*, Mr. Henry G. Bohn, the veteran publisher, relates many interesting facts concerning the Hamilton Palace library, soon to be sold at auction. He says: "All the books added to the library since 1831 (when I commenced business on my own account,) were supplied exclusively by me, partly to the Duke of Hamilton and partly to Mr. Beckford, who was then at Bath. Their tastes, however, diverged rather conveniently for me, the Duke going in ardently for illuminated manuscripts, early printed, and especially Italian, books, with engraved illustrations, *éditions principes*, and books printed on vellum, while Mr. Beckford, who was the greatest book enthusiast I ever knew, preferred Aldines and other early books bearing the insignia of celebrities, such as Francis I., Henry et Diane, and De Thou, and especially choice old morocco bindings by Desseuil, Pasdeloup and De Rome. He closely watched all the great sales, both in London and Paris, and I always held his commissions, which were left entirely to my discretion, and I never ventured to lose a lot, whether cheap or dear, but once, for which I was smartly rebuked. This lot was a variorum *Cæsar*, bound by De Rome, which I let go at the extravagant price of fifteen guineas to his rival collector in old French bindings, the late Dr. Charles Parr Burney, and, curiously enough, this very book came to the hammer again a few years after Mr. Beckford's death, and was bought by me for thirty-five shillings, which was about its real value." When the Fonthill library (the collection of Mr. Beckford,) came into the possession of the Duke of Hamilton in 1844, the latter had a valuation placed on it for probate, and this was fixed at twenty thousand pounds. The Duke thought this extravagant, and summoned Mr. Bohn, who told him that it was within the mark, and offered him thirty thousand pounds for it, "which he would have accepted, but for the intervention of the Duchess, whose property it really was by the bequest of her father." After the determination to decline the offer, the books were packed up and removed to Hamilton Palace, where Mr. Bohn subsequently sorted and arranged them. Of his stay for that purpose, which occupied several weeks, he says: "The Duke spent most of his mornings in the library, after a late breakfast, taking great pleasure in getting bibliographical wrinkles from me, and on these occasions would admit no visitors, however distinguished. We then met again at dinner, at the customary hour of eight o'clock, when the Duchess and other members of the family, and occasionally visitors, assembled, but never more than twelve. This was a sumptuous affair, as throughout the principal courses every plate and dish was kept hot with spirits of wine burning beneath them, which had a grand effect, and behind every chair stood a full-dressed waiter in crimson and gold. I have occasionally dined at great houses, both at home and abroad, but never witnessed anything so fairylike." Mr. Bohn thinks the Hamilton collection of greater commercial value than the Beckford, "as it comprises, besides some early printed volumes of great value, and rare Scottish literature, many most precious illuminated manuscripts, bought in Germany and Italy in his early days, before he inherited the dukedom. He was so devoted to works of art, that to secure an antique jewelled coffer of exquisite workmanship, then on sale in Florence, for between two and three thousand pounds, he stayed there for a year or more, until his paternal allowance enabled him to pay for it; and this is or ought to be still at Hamilton Palace."

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE SMALL STATES IN THE NATIONAL SENATE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I SEE that, in speaking of the Apportionment Bill in your issue of last week, you advise the small States to submit to a comparatively slight injury, rather than, by resisting the passage of that bill, hasten the advent of a radical change in the basis of representation in the Senate by means of what you call a "revision of the Constitution." Will you kindly explain in your next, for my benefit, and probably that of others, what you mean by a *revision*? It must be a new remedy, I suppose; but I cannot make out of what nature. It cannot mean the ordinary Constitutional method of amendment, as the small States cannot be deprived of their equality of representation in the Senate without their consent. Surely, it cannot mean any violent, extra-Constitutional means. An answer will oblige

Very truly, yours,

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.

ARTICLE V. OF THE CONSTITUTION.

[When we wrote the paragraph to which our correspondent refers, we were well aware that the framers of the Constitution had done everything that was possible to make the present distribution of Senators among the States a permanent one. One thing, however, they could not do. They could not forbid the amendment or obliteration of the clause they inserted to secure its permanence. We believe that clause will be obliterated, and with it the arrangement it was meant to perpetuate. We believe this because we believe in the final and complete victory of the principle of political equality over that of political privilege. The transition from the former to the latter is the great movement in modern political history. There have been privileges which had as much to say for themselves in their inception as this had. They were guarded as carefully by guarantees. But, when the ideas which gave them vitality ceased to exert their old force, the privileges gave way. Already this process has begun in the present case.]

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, February 16.

THE week generally has been a quiet one in the stock and money markets, though with a tendency rather to lower than higher prices, until yesterday, when there was a sharp decline, both in New York and Philadelphia. The quotations given below are therefore considerably under last week, and the situation must be regarded as decidedly favorable to the "bear" view of affairs. This is accompanied, too, by the heavy decline—a speculative collapse, in fact,—in the price of wheat, pork, cotton, etc., in all the great markets of the United States, so that, on the whole, the situation has been one of disaster for those who were holding on for a rise.

The principal Philadelphia quotations (sales,) yesterday were as follows: Lehigh Valley Railroad, 62½; Northern Pacific, common, 34; Northern Pacific, preferred, 72¾; Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western, 17¾; Pennsylvania Railroad (seller 10 days, with notice), 60½; Northern Central, 50¾; Reading Railroad (buyer 3 days), 30½; United Companies of New Jersey Railroad, 186¾; Lehigh Navigation, 43½.

The closing prices of leading stocks in New York yesterday were as follows: New York Central, 130; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 38¾; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 110¾; Chicago and Northwestern, common, 133½; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 141½; Ohio and Mississippi, 31½; Pacific Mail, 41¾; Western Union, 80; Milwaukee and St. Paul, common, 107½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 121; New Jersey Central, 92½; Delaware and Hudson, 107; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 125¾; Michigan Central, 85¾; Union Pacific, 116½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 31½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 58¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, 94; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 105; St. Paul and Omaha, 33½; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 99¾; Louisville and Nashville, 87½; Kansas and Texas, 33¾; Nashville and Chattanooga, 74; Denver and Rio Grande, 67¾; New York, Ontario and Western, 24½; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 54½; Mobile and Ohio, 28; Erie and Western, 30; Canada Southern, 49½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 9½; Central Pacific, 89½; Missouri Pacific, 100¾; Texas Pacific, 43.

The closing quotations of United States securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½s, 1891, registered,	113¾	113¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon,	114¾	114¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	117¾	118
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	117¾	118
United States currency 6s, 1895,	127	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	128	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	129	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	131	
Continued 6s,	100¾	101
Continued 5s,	102	102¼

There were shipments of gold last week from New York to Liverpool, ten thousand dollars on the 9th and about eight hundred thousand dollars on the 11th; but the tendency towards such shipments is somewhat less than it was two weeks ago. None has been sent thus far this week, and a New York report of last evening says that probably none will go out in the steamers sailing to-day. At the same time, the rate of exchange is close to the shipping point, and the continued sale in our markets of securities sent from abroad—large amounts of which were reported yesterday,—will strongly press upon us, unless the export trade increases.

The statement of the banks of New York City issued on the 11th instant showed a further loss of \$2,330,650 in reserve, though they still held \$4,051,175 in excess of the legal requirement. The following shows comparatively the principal items in their statement:

	February 4.	February 11.	Differences.
Loans,	\$328,352,000	\$327,913,500	Dec. \$938,500
Specie,	66,619,900	63,229,500	Dec. 3,390,400
Legal tenders,	18,843,400	18,484,500	Dec. 358,900
Deposits,	316,325,900	310,651,300	Dec. 5,674,600
Circulation,	20,089,200	19,940,100	Dec. 149,100

The Philadelphia banks, on the other hand, showed in their statement a gain of \$1,543,615 in reserve, this contrary movement resembling that of the week before, when New York lost and Philadelphia gained. The following were the principal items in the statement:

	February 4.	February 11.	Differences.
Loans,	\$76,608,917	\$76,809,283	Inc. \$200,366
Reserve,	19,957,155	21,500,770	Inc. 1,543,615
Deposits,	55,739,965	57,524,501	Inc. 1,784,536
Circulation,	11,070,689	10,988,835	Dec. 81,854
Clearings,	57,095,228	47,792,911	Dec. 9,302,317

The annual statement of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad (leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,) made public on Monday, shows the disastrous effects of rate-cutting. The total revenue for 1881 was \$3,454,309, and operating expenses \$2,430,060, leaving the net earnings \$1,024,248, from which extraordinary operating expenses for construction of track, sidings, shops, etc., \$135,278, are deducted, making the actual net earnings \$888,970. To this add net receipts from rents, \$4,835, making the total revenue \$893,805, and, after deducting charges for maintaining organization, interest on equipment, and drawbacks to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, \$211,055, there is a balance of \$682,749. The interest paid on the funded debt was \$1,077,995, leaving a deficit for the year of \$395,245. The report states that, although the tonnage had increased from 2,810,466 tons in 1878 to 5,277,056 tons in 1881, or almost ninety per cent., the gross earnings have increased for the same period but eighteen per cent., owing to the steady reduction in the rates of transportation.

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS,
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART
AND FINANCE.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	289
EDITORIALS:	
The Protective Policy in Congress,	293
Philadelphia's Reform Effort,	294
Pennsylvania's Commemoration of Her Founding,	295
WEEKLY NOTES,	296
SPECIAL ARTICLE:	
The Question of Amusements,	297
LITERATURE:	
M. Legouvé on Reading and Recitation,	298
Garfield and Education,	298
Dr. Holland's "Every-Day Topics,"	298
The Revised Version of the New Testament,	299
Studies in the Book of Mark,	299
Tender and True,	299
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	299
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	299
ART NOTES,	300
DRIFT,	300
COMMUNICATIONS:	
The Small States in the National Senate,	301
FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW,	301

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NEW ENGLAND Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

BOSTON, MASS.

CHARTERED 1835.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Premium Receipts, 1881,	\$1,703,044 30
Interest and Rents, less Taxes,	800,962 39

\$2,504,006 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims,	\$873,779 00
Matured Endowments,	373,946 00
Surrendered Policies,	163,721 39
Distribution of Surplus,	541,775 65

Total paid to Policy-Holders, \$1,953,222 04

Value of Assets over cost on the Com-
pany's books, \$1,474,691 09

Total Assets, \$16,002,261 39

Surplus over 4 per cent. Valuation,
Massachusetts Standard, \$2,635,894 93
Surplus over 4½ per cent. Valuation,
New York and Pennsylvania Stand-
ard, about \$4,000,000 00

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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

New York Life Insurance Co.,

Office, Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1, 1882.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1881. \$41,344,120.85

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums,	\$8,438,634.07
Less deferred premiums, Jan. 1, 1881,	387,972.13—\$8,050,711.94
Interest and rents (including realized gains on real estate sold),	2,789,821.70
Less interest accrued Jan. 1, 1881,	357,167.37—2,432,654.33
	\$10,483,366.27

\$81,827,487.12

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including Reversionary additional to same,	\$2,013,203.32
Endowments matured and discounted, including Reversionary additions to same,	564,924.96
Annuities, dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies,	2,513,691.94
Total paid Policy Holders,	\$5,091,820.22
Taxes and re-insurances,	224,772.24
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees,	1,001,027.59
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c.,	379,860.21
	\$6,697,480.26

\$45,130,006.86

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand and in transit (since received)	\$1,271,588.41
Invested in United States, New York city and other stocks (market value \$19,315,306.20),	17,216,531.42
Real estate,	4,486,506.62
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$16,940,000.00 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security),	18,215,030.73
Temporary loans (secured by stocks, market value, \$2,883,577.80),	2,376,000.00
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to \$2,879,000),	545,227.34
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1882,	452,161.00
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies \$300,000, included in liabilities),	227,032.97
Agents balances,	48,673.57
Accrued interest on investments Jan. 1, 1882,	291,254.80
Excess of market value of securities over cost,	
*A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the state of New York.	

\$45,130,006.86

2,098,774.78

Cash Assets, January 1, 1882, \$47,228,781.64

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1882,	\$361,544.70
Reported losses awaiting proof, &c.,	187,439.98
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented),	50,252.67
Annuities due and unpaid (uncalled for),	2,965.35
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies: participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium: non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium,	39,716,408.63
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above at 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class,	2,054,244.03
Reserved for premiums paid in advance,	28,889.67

\$42,401,745.03

4,827,036.61

Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent.

Estimated surplus by the New York State Standard at 4½ per cent., over \$10,000,000.00.

From the undivided surplus of \$4,827,036 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 1881 policies have been issued, insuring \$32,374,281.

Number of	Amount	at risk.	Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent.
Policies in force.	Jan. 1, 1878, 45,605. Jan. 1, 1879, 45,005. Jan. 1, 1880, 45,705. Jan. 1, 1881, 48,548. Jan. 1, 1882, 53,927.	Jan. 1, 1878, \$127,901,887. Jan. 1, 1879, 125,232,144. Jan. 1, 1880, 127,417,763. Jan. 1, 1881, 135,726,917. Jan. 1, 1882, 151,760,824.	Jan. 1, 1878, \$2,664,144. Jan. 1, 1879, 2,811,436. Jan. 1, 1880, 3,126,371. Jan. 1, 1881, 4,295,096. Jan. 1, 1882, 4,827,036.
Death claims paid.	1877, \$1,638,128. 1878, 1,687,676. 1879, 1,569,854. 1880, 1,731,721. 1881, 2,013,203.	1877, \$1,867,457. 1878, 1,948,605. 1879, 2,033,650. 1880, 2,317,889. 1881, 2,432,634.	

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